

METHOD FOR PERFORMING A FAST INTER-PDSN SOFT HANDOFF

Field of the Invention

5 The present invention relates to synchronous IMT-2000 wireless packet communication networks; and, more particularly, to a method for performing a fast inter-packet data service node (PDSN) soft handoff, i.e., a soft handoff between packet control function units (PCFs) in the PDSN, without data loss
10 to thereby provide high-speed/high-quality real-time data services without data loss in an active packet mode.

Description of Related Art

15 In conjunction with current integrated Internet protocol (IP) networks, an Internet protocol based wireless packet data network is being standardized so as to provide Internet services and real-time VoIP services in a third generation synchronous IMT-2000 wireless access network.

20 In particular, since there are technical problems of header compression and a handoff to implement the current Internet protocol based wireless packet network, these problems should be overcome to obtain satisfactory QoS.

 According to a standardization document IS-835 related
25 to the third generation synchronous IMT-2000 wireless packet data network, which was completed at 3GPP2 TSG-P, as components constructing the wireless packet data network,

there are a base station controller (BSC), a packet control function (PCF) unit, a packet data service node (PDSN), a mobile Internet protocol (IP) home agent (HA), an authentication/authorization/accounting (AAA) unit and so on.

5 Referring to Fig. 1, there is illustrated a call-processing flow diagram showing an inter-PDSN handoff procedure defined in the IS-835 and IOS V4.x.

10 If a message showing that a signal strength of a mobile station (MS) 101 became over a threshold of the signal strength defined in a network and, thus, another access network identifier (ANID) will be selected is transmitted from the MS 101 to a source-BSC (S-BSC) 103, the S-BSC 103 sends a Handoff Required message including a cell list within a domain of a target-BSC (T-BSC) 107 to an MSC 111 in step S101 and
15 actuates a T7 timer. The Handoff Required message contains a previous ANID (PANID).

The MSC 111 selects the T-BSC 107 having an available wireless channel from the cell list, adds the PANID and a hard handoff indicator to a Handoff Request message and transmits
20 the Handoff Request message to the T-BSC 107 in step S103. Herein, the hard handoff indicator means a handoff type component representing a hard handoff. By receiving the Handoff Request message, the T-BSC 107 allocates appropriate idle wireless resources and transmits null traffic channel
25 data onto a forward traffic channel.

In step S105, the T-BSC 107 provides an A9-Setup-A8 message to a target-PCF (T-PCF) 109 to thereby set up an A8-

Connection and actuates a TA8-Setup timer. Herein, the A8 is a user traffic path for BSC-PCF packet data services defined in the standardization document and the A9 represents a signal path for the BSC-PCF packet data services defined in the standardization document. Further, in step S105, a hard handoff indicator field in the A9-Setup-A8 message is set to 1.

After receiving the A9-Setup-A8 message, the T-PCF 109 sets up the A8-Connection, transmits an A9-Connect-A8 message to the T-BSC 107 and actuates a Twaitho9 timer in step S107. At this time, the T-BSC 107 and the T-PCF 109 cannot receive packet data from a source-PDSN (S-PDSN) 121 and the S-PDSN 121 continuously sends forward packet data to the S-BSC 103 through an S-PCF 105. Meanwhile, the T-BSC 107, which received the A9-Connect-A8 message, stops an operation of the TA8-Setup timer.

Since the hard handoff indicator field in the A9-Setup-A8 message was set to 1, an A10/A11 Connection is not established yet. The A10 and A11 represent traffic and signal paths for PCF-PDSN packet data services defined in the standardization document, respectively.

Then, in step S109, the T-BSC 107 allows the MS 101 to be tuned to a corresponding wireless channel by transmitting a Handoff Request Ack message including appropriate wireless channel information to the MSC 111 and actuates a T9 timer so as to wait for the signal receiving from the MS 101 through the corresponding wireless channel.

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The MSC 111 prepares a call switching from the S-BSC 103 to the T-BSC 107 and sends a Handoff Command message including the wireless channel information provided from the T-BSC 107 to the S-BSC 103 in step S111. After then, the S-BSC 103
5 terminates an operation of the T7 timer.

The S-PCF 105 receives an A9-Air Link (AL) Disconnected message from the S-BSC 103 and, then, stops packet data transmission to the S-BSC 103 in step S113. After transmitting the A9-AL Disconnected message, the S-BSC 103
10 actuates a Tald9 timer.

In step S115, the S-PCF 105 sends an A9-AL Disconnected Ack message to the S-BSC 103 and the S-BSC 103 terminates an operation of the Tald9 timer.

In step S117, the S-BSC 103 transmits a general handoff direction message (GHDM) or a universal handoff direction message (UHDM) to the MS 101 and actuates a Twaitho timer so
15 as to allow the MS 101 to return to the S-BSC 103.

The MS 101 provides the S-BSC 103 with an MS Ack Order message as a response to the GHDM or UHDM in step S119.

20 In step S121, the S-BSC 103 transmits a Handoff Commenced message to the MSC 111 so as to notify that the MS 101 is instructed to move to a channel of the T-BSC 107 and actuates a T306 timer to wait for transmission of a Clear Command message from the MSC 111. The Handoff Commenced message is
25 transmitted after an operation of the Twaitho timer is terminated.

If the MS 101 completes the hard handoff procedure by

obtaining synchronization through the use of a reverse communication channel frame or preamble data, the MS 101 transmits a Handoff Completion message to the T-BSC 107 in step S123 and the T-BSC 107 which received the Handoff Completion message transmits a BSC Ack Order message to the MS 101 in step S125.

Further, in step S127, the T-BSC 107, which received the Handoff Completion message from the MS 101, provides the T-PCF 109 with an A9-AL Connected message including the PANID. The T-BSC 107 terminates an operation of the Twaitho9 timer and the T-PCF 109 actuates a Talc9 timer.

In step S128, the T-PCF 109 selects a target-PDSN (T-PDSN) 123 for a corresponding call and sends an All-Registration Request message with a mobility event indicator included in a vendor/organization specific extension to the T-PDSN 123.

If the All-Registration Request message is verified, the T-PDSN 123 accepts a connection by transmitting an All-Registration Reply message including an Accept indication to the T-PCF 109 in step S129. At this time, A10 Connection Binding information is updated to the T-PCF 109 in the T-PDSN 123.

Then, the T-PCF 109 transmits an A9-AL Connected Ack message to the T-BSC 107 as a response to the A9-AL Connected message and terminates an operation of the Talc9 timer in step S131.

After the T-BSC 107 detects that the MS 101 is connected

to the T-BSC 107, the T-BSC 107 transmits a Handoff Complete message to the MSC 111 so as to notify that the hard handoff is successfully performed for the MS 101 and terminates an operation of the T9 timer in step S133.

5 After then, in step S134, a point-to-point (PPP) link layer connection is established between the MS 101 and the T-PDSN 123 and there is performed a mobile Internet protocol (MIP) registration procedure between the wireless packet network and the MS 101. If the registration is completed,
10 user packet data are exchanged through the A10 Connection between the MS 101 and an opposite MS.

Referring to Fig. 2, there will be explained the PPP establishment and MIP registration procedure.

In step S135, the MSC 111, which received the Handoff
15 Complete message, transmits a Clear Command message to the S-BSC 105. The S-BSC 105 terminates an operation of the T306 timer and the MSC 111 actuates a T315 timer.

In step S137, the S-BSC 103 sends an A9-Release-A8 message to the S-PCF 105 so as to release the A8-Connection
20 and actuates a Trel9 timer.

The S-PCF 105 releases the A8/A10/A11-Connection in steps S138 and S140 and sends an A9-Release-A8 Complete message to the S-BSC 103 in step S139. The S-BSC 103 terminates an operation of the Trel9 timer.

25 Then, the S-BSC 103 transmits a Clear Complete message to the MSC 111 in step S141.

In step S143, the S-PDSN 121 initializes the closure of

the A10 Connection with the S-PCF 105 by sending an All-Registration Update message to the S-PCF 105.

5 The S-PCF 105 provides the S-PDSN 121 with an All-Registration Ack message as a response in step S145. Further, the S-PCF 105 sets a lifetime to 0 and transmits an All-Registration Request message and accounting related information to the S-PDSN 121 in step S147.

10 The S-PDSN 121 stores the received accounting related information for a subsequent process and sends an All-Registration Reply message to the S-PCF 105 in step S149. Meanwhile, the S-PCF 105 closes the A10 Connection for the MS 101.

15 In step S151, the T-PCF 109 provides an All-Registration Request message to the T-PDSN 123 so as to update the registration of the A10 Connection to the T-PDSN 123. The All-Registration Request message is used in transmitting the accounting related information and other information and the accounting related information and the other information are transmitted at a system defined trigger point.

20 For the verified All-Registration Request message, the T-PDSN 123 transmits the All-Registration Reply message together with the accept indication and the determined lifetime in step S153.

25 Referring to Fig. 2, there is shown a flow diagram depicting a PPP re-establishment and MIP re-registration procedure described in Fig. 1. As illustrated in Fig. 2, the T-PDSN 123 establishes a PPP session with the MS 101 and a PPP

authentication is not used for an MIP service. After initializing the PPP, the T-PDSN 123 transmits an Agent Advertisement message to the MS 101 and the MS 101 also sends an Agent Solicitation message to the T-PDSN 123.

5 The MS 101 generates an MIP Registration Request message to the packet network. The T-PDSN 123 packetizes the Registration Request message provided from the MS 101 by using an AAA protocol to thereby produce an AA-Mobile-Node Request (AMR) message to a local AAA RADIUS server (AAA-L). The local
10 AAA server uses a network access ID (NAI) so as to transmit the AMR message to an appropriate home AAA server (AAA-H). The AMR message is totally transmitted by using a security association (SA) between a visiting network and a home network.

15 The AAA-H verifies a location of a home agent (HA) by using an HA IP address of a mobile node and re-packetizes the AMR message to produce a Home-Agent-MIP-Request (HAR) message. The HA processes the MIP registration procedure of the MS 101 and generates a Home-Agent-MIP-Registration-Answer (HAA) to
20 the AAA-H.

 The AAA-H packetizes the HAA message to produce an AA-Mobile-Node-Answer (AMA) to the local AAA server (AAA-L).

 The local AAA server transmits the AMA to the T-PDSN 123.

 The T-PDSN 123 generates an MIP Registration Reply
25 message to the MS 101.

 If user data are actuated between the MS 101 and the PDSN by using the PPP session, it is possible to transmit AAA

interim accounting records to the local AAA server (AAA-L) and proxy them to the home AAA server (AAA-H).

As described above, according to the inter-PDSN hard handoff procedure of the prior art, during the steps S111 to S134 being performed, the data transmitted from the S-PDSN 121 are not delivered to users, i.e., the MS 101. Moreover, since there exist an A8 and A10 connection time between nodes and a PPP re-establishing and MIP re-registering time between the MS 101 and the T-PDSN 123, there occurs a substantially large time delay.

Therefore, in order to prevent data loss due to the time delay, there need regular doses of buffers in a node. However, although there were prepared the buffers, in case a size of data stored in the buffers exceeds the capacity of the buffers, there inevitably occurs a severe problem of causing the data loss.

That is, there is a problem that the existing inter-PDSN hard handoff performing method employed in the third generation synchronous IMT-2000 packet data network is improper to processing the packet data requiring fast transmission without data loss, i.e., real-time services.

Specifically, since the hard handoff performing method defined in the third generation synchronous IMT-2000 wireless packet network cannot provide fast and seamless real-time services since there is the time delay when the handoff is performed in the active mode, it is difficult to provide real-time audio/video packet data services such as VoIP.

Summary of the Invention

It is, therefore, a primary object of the present invention to provide an inter-PDSN handoff performing method capable of providing seamless packet data services by substituting a soft handoff for a hard handoff from an S-BSC to a T-BSC and performing the soft handoff, providing packet data services in an active mode by maintaining the S-BSC as an anchor and establishing a link of a packet access network in a dormant mode, so that a time delay occurring at an active mode handoff performing process is reduced and packet data loss is prevented.

In accordance with the present invention, there is provided a method for performing an inter-packet data service node (PDSN) soft handoff, comprising the steps of: setting up a channel passing through a target base station controller (T-BSC), a source base station controller (S-BSC) and a source-PDSN (S-PDSN) by establishing a direct channel link between the S-BSC and the T-BSC in an active packet session mode; performing a handoff between the S-BSC, the T-BSC and a mobile station (MS); transmitting or receiving user packet data exchanged between the MS, and the S-BSC and the T-BSC to or from the S-PDSN through the established channel link; and sending or receiving user packet data exchanged between the MS and the T-BSC to or from the S-PDSN through the established channel link when the handoff is completed.

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In accordance with the present invention, it is possible to perform a packet handoff without packet data loss by reducing a time delay caused in a handoff procedure performed during a packet data session of an active mode at an inter-PDSN.

In particular, since the S-BSC can continuously maintain a link with an S-PCF as an anchor by establishing an A3 Connection between the S-BSC and the T-BSC during a handoff procedure between the S-BSC and the T-BSC in the active mode, user packet data transmitted from the MS to the S-BSC and the T-BSC can be provided to a wireless packet data network through the S-BSC.

Furthermore, when the inventive handoff procedure is completed, by establishing a link between the MS, the T-BSC, a T-PCF and the T-PDSN after the active mode is converted to a dormant mode, it is possible to provide packet data services in a next active mode without data loss and time delay due to the link establishment and the PPP/MIP re-establishment/re-registration.

Brief Description of the Drawings

The above and other objects and features of the present invention will become apparent from the following description of preferred embodiments given in conjunction with the accompanying drawings, in which:

Fig. 1 provides a call-processing flow diagram showing

an inter-PDSN handoff procedure defined in IS-835 and IOS V4.x;

Fig. 2 shows a flow diagram representing a PPP re-establishment and MIP re-registration procedure described in Fig. 1;

Fig. 3 describes a call-processing flow diagram representing an inter-PDSN soft handoff procedure in accordance with the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a conceptual diagram depicting a link established between BSCs when performing an inter-PDSN soft handoff in an active mode in accordance with the present invention; and

Fig. 5 illustrates a conceptual diagram showing a flow of packet data transmitted through a link established between an S-BSC and a T-BSC when performing an inter-PDSN soft handoff in an active mode in accordance with the present invention.

Detailed Description of the Invention

Hereinafter, with reference to the accompanying drawings, some preferred embodiments of the present invention would be explained in detail. When assigning reference numerals to components constructing each drawing, same components are represented by an identical reference numeral although they are shown in different drawings.

Referring to Fig. 3, there is shown a method for

supporting an inter-PDSN soft handoff through a fast communication between BSCs without data loss in an active mode of a synchronous IMT-2000 wireless packet network in accordance with the present invention.

5 An inventive handoff procedure is a soft handoff scheme, which, in an active mode, utilizes a soft handoff procedure used in conventional circuit schemes in the wireless packet data network and, in a dormant mode, establishes an A8/A9/A10/A11 Connection between T-BSC 107, T-PCF 109 and T-
10 PDSN 123, at the same time, releases the A8/A9/A10/A11 Connection between S-BSC 103, S-PCF 105 and S-PDSN 121 and performs a PPP/MIP re-establishing/re-registering process. Therefore, the inventive handoff procedure can rapidly perform a handoff without a break and data loss.

15 As described in Fig. 3, the S-BSC 103 determines that at least one cell in the T-BSC 107 supports a call through a soft/softer handoff, and, then, transmits a A7-Handoff Request message to the T-BSC 107 in step S201. Herein, the A7 is an interface defined in a standardization document and is
20 established for the soft/softer handoff between the S-BSC 103 and the T-BSC 107. Signaling information is exchanged between the S-BSC 103 and the T-BSC 107 through the A7 interface.

 In step S203, the T-BSC 107, which received the A7-Handoff Request message, initializes an A3 Connection by
25 transmitting an A3-Connect message to a prescribed address and a multiple A3 Connection is maintained in the soft handoff procedure in accordance with the present invention. The A3 is

an interface defined in the standardization document and is established for the soft/softer handoff between the S-BSC 103 and the T-BSC 107. The A3 consists of two parts, i.e., a signaling signal and a user traffic, through which encoded user information (voice/data) and signaling information are exchanged. The signaling information is transmitted through a channel logically separated with a user traffic channel and controls a channel allocation and use for the transmission of user traffic information.

The S-BSC 103 sends an A3 Connect Ack message to the T-BSC 107 so as to complete the A3 Connection and responds to the A7-Handoff Request message in step S205.

Then, the S-BSC 103 transmits an idle forward frame to the T-BSC 107 in step S207 and the T-BSC 107 sends the idle forward frame to the MS 101 as soon as acquiring synchronization in order to prepare to transmit an idle reverse frame in step S209.

In step S211, the T-BSC 107 transmits the idle reverse frame to the S-BSC 103 as soon as receiving the idle forward frame from the S-BSC 103.

In a voice communication handoff procedure, the idle reverse frame includes time adjusting information required in acquiring the synchronization. However, in step S211, there is no need to include the time adjusting information for adjusting the synchronization because of the packet data.

Then, in step S213, the T-BSC 107 transmits an A7-Handoff Request Ack message to the S-BSC 103 to notify that a cell

addition is successfully completed.

In step S215, if the S-BSC 103 determines to get the start of a signal send/receive from the T-BSC 107 and acquires synchronization of an A3 traffic sub-channel with the T-BSC 107, the T-BSC 107 sends an A3 Traffic Channel Status message to the S-BSC 103.

If the S-BSC 103 transmits a Handoff Direction message to the MS 101 and adds a new cell to an active set in step S217, the MS 101 responds to the Handoff Direction message by sending an MS Ack Order message to the S-BSC 103 in step S219 and notifies a successful result of processing the Handoff Direction message by transmitting a Handoff Completion message to the S-BSC 103 in step S221.

The S-BSC 103 sends a BS Ack Order message to the MS 101 as a response to the Handoff Completion message in step S223 and transmits a Handoff Performed message to the MSC 111 in step S225. Herein, the completion of the handoff procedure should be notified to the T-BSC 107.

In accordance with the present invention, although the handoff is performed in the active mode, there are not performed a PPP/MIP re-establishing/re-registering process and the A8/A9/A10/A11 Connection process between the T-BSC 107, T-PCF 109 and T-PDSN 123 and the A8/A9/A10/A11 Connection and PPP/MIP re-establishing/re-registering process will be executed in a dormant mode as described herein below.

Accordingly, since the process for establishing the A8/A9/A10/A11 Connection between the T-BSC 107, the T-PCF 109

and the T-PDSN 123 and the PPP/MIP re-establishing/re-registering process are omitted, the time delay due to the handoff is substantially reduced and, thus, it is possible to provide seamless fast packet data services.

5 Referring to Fig. 4, there is shown a conceptual diagram depicting a link established between BSCs when performing the inter-PDSN soft handoff in the active mode in accordance with the present invention. Fig. 5 illustrates a conceptual diagram showing a flow of packet data transmitted through a
10 link established between the S-BSC and the T-BSC when performing the inter-PDSN soft handoff in the active mode in accordance with the present invention.

As described in Fig. 4, as the MS 101 moves to the T-BSC 107, if the S-BSC 103 measures a power strength of a received
15 wireless signal and determines the soft handoff, the A3 Connection is set up between BSCs and, at this time, packet data exchanged with the MS 101 during a soft handoff duration in the active mode pass through the S-BSC 103 and the T-BSC 107 at the same time.

20 In the meantime, the packet data passing through the T-BSC 107 are delivered to the S-BSC 103 and, as an anchor, the S-BSC 103 communicates with an opposite node of the packet wireless network through the S-PCF 105 and the S-PDSN 121. Likewise, packet data transmitted from the opposite node to
25 the MS 101 are transferred in an order of the S-PDSN 121, the S-PCF 105, the S-BSC 103, the MSC 111 and the T-BSC 107.

Therefore, since the S-BSC 103 plays a role of the

anchor, there is no need to re-establish the A8/A9 Connection between the T-BSC 107 and the T-PCF 109 and the A10/A11 Connection between the T-PCF 109 and the S-PDSN 121, respectively.

5 Further, the PPP/MIP re-establishing/re-registering process is omitted. Through the above process, it is possible to prevent the time delay caused in performing the PPP/MIP re-establishing/re-registering process and the link establishment in the conventional handoff scheme.

10 Also, since data are delivered to the S-BSC 103 and the T-BSC 107 at the same time, the performance deterioration happening at a boundary of mobile communication cells can be precluded like a maximal ratio combining effect of a wireless signal.

15 After the soft handoff is completed, the user packet data transmitted from the MS 101 are delivered to the S-BSC 103 via the T-BSC 107. At this time, the S-BSC 103 exists as the anchor and, thus, continuously transmits packet data to the opposite node of the wireless packet data network through the
20 S-PCF 105 and the S-PDSN 121 until the active mode is converted to the dormant mode. Likewise, packet data transmitted from the opposite node to the MS 101 are conveyed in an order of the S-PDSN 121, the S-PCF 105, the S-BSC 103, the MSC 111 and the T-BSC 107.

25 Referring to Fig. 5, there is shown a reverse flow diagram of packet data in the active mode soft handoff through the communication between BSCs in accordance with the present

invention. In Fig. 5, the reference numerals 1 to 8 and 4' to 8' represent a flow of packet data in the handoff procedure. That is to say, the reference numerals 4 to 8 show packet data passing through the S-BSC 103 from the MS 101 and the reference numerals 4' to 8' present packet data passing through the T-BSC 107 from the MS 101. Further, the reference numerals 1 to 3 depict a flow of packet data selected by a packet sequence controller (PSC) 401 among the packet data passing through the S-BSC 103 and the T-BSC 107.

As illustrated in Fig. 5, during the active mode handoff duration, the packet data 4 to 8 and 4' to 8', which are transmitted from the MS 101 and pass through the S-BSC 103 and the T-BSC 107, are transmitted from the S-BSC 103 being the anchor to the S-PCF 105. That is, the S-PCF 105 sends two same packets to the PDSN 121 during the handoff duration.

At this time, the S-PDSN 121 stores the two packets in a buffer, decodes the stored packets and selects one of the two packets. The selection is achieved by the PSC 401 and the selected packet is encoded again and transmitted to the opposite node of the packet wireless network.

Consequently, the packet data 1 to 3 described in Fig. 5 represent the packet data that are passed through the S-BSC 103 and the T-BSC 107 and selected by the PSC 401.

After all, as depicted in Figs. 3 to 5, by performing the above procedure in accordance with the present invention, since there was already established a channel link between the S-BSC 103 and the T-BSC 107 by the A3 Connection and the S-BSC

103 was determined as the anchor although the inter-PDSN handoff is executed in the active mode, it is possible to transmit the packet data to the wireless packet data network through the S-PCF 105 and the S-PDSN 121 by the channel link to the S-BSC 103 even though packet data are exchanged through a wireless link established between the MS 101 and the T-BSC 107 by the handoff.

Therefore, since the PPP/MIP re-establishing/re-registering process and the process for establishing the A8/A9/A10/A11 Connection between the T-BSC 107, the T-PCF 109 and the T-PDSN 123 are omitted, the time delay due to the hard handoff is substantially reduced and, thus, it is possible to provide seamless fast packet data services.

The PPP/MIP re-establishing/re-registering process and the process for setting up the A8/A9/A10/A11 Connection between the T-BSC 107, the T-PCF 109 and the T-PDSN 123 are performed in the dormant mode described herein below.

As shown in Fig. 3, after the T-BSC 107 detects that there is no packet data provided from the MS 101 or the S-BSC 103 anymore, the active mode is converted to the dormant mode. Then, in order to set up the A8-Connection with the T-PCF 109, an A9-Setup-A8 message is transmitted to the T-PCF 109 and the T-PCF 109, which received the A9-Setup-A8 message, establishes the A8-Connection and, then, sends an A9-Connect-A8 message to the T-BSC 107 in step S229. Meanwhile, the S-BSC 103 releases the A3 Connection with the T-BSC 107 in step S227.

Furthermore, the A10/A11 Connection is set up between the

T-PCF 109 and the T-PDSN 123 in step S231. As a result, the A8/A9/A10/A11 Connection is established between the MS 101, the T-BSC 107, the T-PCF 109 and the T-PDSN 123.

Then, as shown in Fig. 2, a PPP link layer connection is set up between the MS 101 and the T-PDSN 123 and the MIP registering procedure is performed between the wireless packet network and the MS 101 in step S232. If the registration is completed, the user packet data are exchanged between the MS 101 and an opposite MS through the A10 Connection.

Then, in step S233, if the S-BSC 103 transmits an A9-Release-A8 message to the S-PCF 105 to release the A8-Connection with the S-PCF 105, the S-PCF 105 releases the A8-Connection and produces an A9-Release-A8 Complete message as a response thereto.

In step S235, there is released the A10 Connection between the S-PCF 105 and the S-PDSN 121 and the state is updated, so that the inter-PDSN handoff procedure is terminated.

The handoff procedure in accordance with the present invention can provide high-quality real-time services since it supports the same fast soft handoff in the packet wireless communication network like as in a line network. Therefore, it is possible to use real-time services such as voice communication, video transmission, etc., in the packet network.

This moves up the introduction of the packet wireless network capable of effectively using resources to thereby

provide users with opportunities using the high-quality services at a low cost. Moreover, since the present invention supports the soft handoff, there is no packet data loss and, thus, the present invention may be required to process
5 important packets in application fields such as electronic commercial transaction.

Although the preferred embodiments of the invention have been disclosed for illustrative purposes, those skilled in the art will appreciate that various modifications, additions and
10 substitutions are possible, without departing from the scope and spirit of the invention as disclosed in the accompanying claims.